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Judges of the police court shall be subject to the recall in the same manner as the elective officers of the city and county, except that the petitions for such recall shall pray for the removal of such officer and the ballot shall not contain the name of any candidate for the office of police judge.

Following the statement of reasons for and against the recall of such officer and the instructions to voters, the ballot shall contain only the words "Shall (name of person) be recalled from the office of police judge?" and following such question shall be the words "Yes" and "No" on separate lines, with a blank space at the right of each in which the voter shall indicate by stamping a cross (X) his vote for or against such recall. If a majority of those voting shall vote "Yes" the office shall thereupon become vacant and the person recalled shall not be eligible to the office of police judge.

If any police judge wilfully or negligently fails to perform any of his official duties he may be removed from office as provided in Section 772 of the Penal Code, as in effect November 7, 1916.

Any person accused of a misdemeanor must be immediately brought before the court and if possible there must be an immediate disposition of the case, unless the accused requests a postponement, all to the end that the accused shall, if possible, not be held in prison nor compelled to furnish bail.

The above proposed amendment will be submitted to the electors of the city and county of San Francisco on Nov. 7, 1916.

From the San Francisco Recorder, Aug. 5, 1916.

Royal Irish Constabulary Cadetships.—(With which may be considered sub-inspectorships of police in Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana).

Age limits, 21 and 26 years. Officers in the army and police officers are allowed to compete up to the age of 28; sons of R. I. C. officers are allowed to compete at 19. Commencing salary, £125 a year, with allowances.

Examinations usually occur once or twice a year, when three or four vacancies are offered for competition. (The vacancies in the West Indian Forces rarely exceed one in each year.) Fee, £2.

The syllabus of the examination contains the following:—(1) Arithmetic; (2) Addition; (3) Orthography; (4) Handwriting; (5) Digesting Returns; (6) English Composition, including epistolary correspondence; (7) Précis; (8) Geography; (9) Reading aloud; (10) British History; (11) Latin or French; (12) The Elementary Principles of Law; (13) Law of Evidence.

N.B.—Candidates for the West Indian Police must take French.

Nominations for cadetships in the Royal Irish Constabulary are obtained through the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Nominations for sub-inspectorships in the West Indian police forces are vested in the secretary of state for the colonies. Candidates may be allowed to enter for both the home and colonial services when the examinations are held concurrently, candidates for either appointment must have attained the height of 5 ft. 8 ins., with adequate chest measurement.

Second class inspectors in the Royal Irish Constabulary receive a salary of £165, rising to £180 at the end of five years. First class inspectors receive a salary of £225, rising to £300. The annual rate of pay of county inspectors is £350, rising by £20 a year to 450.

The salaries of the colonial officers vary according to the colony. Thus, in British Guiana sub-inspectors receive a commencing salary of £168 15s., with allowances; in Jamaica the commencing salary is £130, with certain allowances; and in Trinidad the commencing salary is from £200 to £300, with allowances. —JOSEPH MATTHEW SULLIVAN, *Boston, Massachusetts.*

The Police Court.—The police court always possesses a peculiar fascination for loafers. Here the rowdy, loafer, thief and drunkard are supposed to meet on an equal footing. A burly court officer is stationed at the door to keep out idle busybodies and loafers; the fellow who is supported by the labor of his hard-working mother invariably has the most important business before the court.

The woman who is in such a hurry that she can hardly speak goes away and finds time to waste two hours in the 5 and 10 cent store. The police court runner is in evidence to carry the grist of business to the police court lawyer, and incidentally, to promise in return for his fee, "freedom while you wait." The dock is filled with the offscourings from last night's revels in the saloons; the respectable housewife, who in a moment of weakness, stole some trifling articles from some department store, will soon feel the wrath of the law.

The stereotyped legal "routine," the disposition of judges to believe only one side, that of the police, makes the administration of the criminal law in many of our large American cities a screaming farce. The "tout" is there with ears wide open, hoping to hear information and sell it; the stool "thief" is there to assist the police, and therefore distract attention from his own villainy; the fellow with his "near dope" is sleeping on the benches; the "chump copper" is there dreaming of promotion; the "fallen woman" still promises to reform if wicked men will let her; the second-hand dealer is there to identify thieves and also to feather his own nest.

The idle scamp is also in evidence in the corridors, "buzzing around" and gathering up all kinds of scandal, both criminal and straight; the contagion of ignorance can be seen on all sides. Here on all sides you can see social driftwood on the shore of life; ravelled threads in the "loom of destiny" and culture and refinement go hand in hand with drunken sarcasm, insolent illiteracy, and impudent and vulgar ignorance.

Each and every type of humanity, crooked and straight, is there to keep informed on the business of his neighbor and incidentally neglect his own. The "drunk" who has forgotten the name he gave when arrested adds to the humor of the situation; his lapse of memory delays the court's business and increases the troubles of the clerk.

Volumes could be written about the police court; the "legal slaughter house"; the place where justice too often miscarries, and where mistakes are made which can never be rectified.

JOSEPH MATTHEW SULLIVAN,
Boston, Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Civil Service Examination for Chief Probation Officer in New York City. (Aug. 16, 1916, City Magistrates' Courts.)—

1. Prepare for the use of the magistrates an outline showing—